



Fiscal Year 2012 Annual Results Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ASC	Agence de Supervision et de Contrôle S.A (A Survey Agency)
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
BMPAD	Bureau de Monétisation des Programmes d'Aide au Développement
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CNSA	Haitian National Council for Food Security
CMAM	Community Management of Acute Malnutrition
CP	Central Plateau
DIP	Detailed Implementation Plan
FFA	Food for Assets
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FY	Fiscal Year (October 1st - September 30th)
GIK	Gift-In-Kind
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HAS	Hospital Albert Schweitzer
HCH	Hospital Claire Heureuse
HH	Household
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
LG	La Gonave
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MIS	Management Information System
MSPP	Ministry of Health of Haiti (Ministere de la Santé Publique et de la Population)
MT	Metric Ton
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
MYAP	Multi-Year Assistance Program
OVC	Orphan Vulnerable Children
PG	Producer Groups
PLWA	People Living with AIDS
PM2A	Preventive Malnutrition in Children Under 2 Approach
PNA	Preventive Nutrition Approach
SAPQ	Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire
SO	Strategic Objective
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WV	World Vision

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1. Introduction: Annual Food Aid Program Results

In September 2012 World Vision Haiti (WV) completed the fifth year of implementation of its USAID Title II funded Multi-Year Assistance Program (MYAP) - ***SAK PLEN (Full Sack) RESILIENCY ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM (SAK REP)*** in sixteen communes of Central Plateau, La Gônave and Artibonite regions within a context of chronic food insecurity and a fragile socio-political stability. The program initiated in February 2008 was amended in March 2011 to respond to the socio-economic context following the earthquake, and to incorporate several Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) recommendations. SAK REP assisted 6-23 months old children, malnourished children of 24-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, people living with aids (PLWA), orphan vulnerable children (OVC), farmer associations, lead farmers and community-based organizations (CBOs).

FY 2012 was marked by a long drought period that affected crop harvests in program areas. Nevertheless, the program pursued its goal of reducing food insecurity and increasing resiliency of targeted groups with interventions focused on Maternal and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) and Agricultural and Economic Development. In FY12, WV continued to work with two local partners - Hospital Albert Schweitzer (HAS) and Hospital Claire Heureuse (HCH) to implement MCHN in Artibonite and with AgriDev, a private company, to lead the value chain approach in agriculture. Collaboration with local organizations and the Ministry of Health (MSPP) seeks to build capacity and sustainability of MCHN efforts beyond the life of activities.

During the year, WV continued to focus on MCHN component as the central organizing theme of the program with PM2A as its basis and on access to quality health services. Mothers Clubs continued to remain the main venue for reducing malnutrition, increasing food security and integrating MCHN activities with agriculture production. In Agriculture and Economic Development, SAK REP pursued its efforts in building capacity and assisting functional savings groups, promoting entrepreneurship development and strengthening diversified and environmentally responsible agriculture production and income generation activities. Value chain approach continued to remain the main venue in sustaining livelihoods by increasing smallholder farmers' agriculture production of identified food staples for consumption and sale, and by developing local, national and international market linkages.

In FY12, SAK REP was particularly effective in improving HHs' access to and utilization of health services and enhancing the integration of the agriculture component with MCHN. The program's continuous effort has led to improved breastfeeding, increased immunization coverage, enhanced micronutrient consumption, prevented childhood diseases, improved feeding practices and expanded vegetable and market-based crops production. These achievements were facilitated by the implementation of strategies that included improved training materials, health education, agricultural extension services and community care activities. This report covers the period of October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2012. In addition to further discussing progress results and lessons learned, annual achievements are summarized in the appendices tables.

SO 1: Improved Nutritional and Health Status of Targeted Vulnerable Groups:

Health activities continued to be implemented in partnership with the WV sub-grantees: HAS and HCH and in collaboration with MSPP, the Lead Mothers network, the communities and indigenous organizations. In FY12, SAK REP implemented a package of services to facilitate behavior changes in health, nutrition and hygiene practices. This package includes training and

education of mothers, training of health workers, preventive health services, supplemental rations, growth monitoring, and promotion of infant and young child feeding practices.

A. Improved Nutritional and Health Practices of Targeted Vulnerable Populations

Growth Monitoring of Children: Growth monitoring and promotion (GMP) system is part of an integrated MCHN approach to respond to child nutrition needs by linking nutrition activities to maternal and child health services. The monthly weighing and monitoring of children enables to monitor children's healthy growth, proper nutrition, as well as gaps. GMP consultations are held at rally posts where other essential preventive health services, such as health and nutrition education, immunization and vitamin A supplementation are provided.

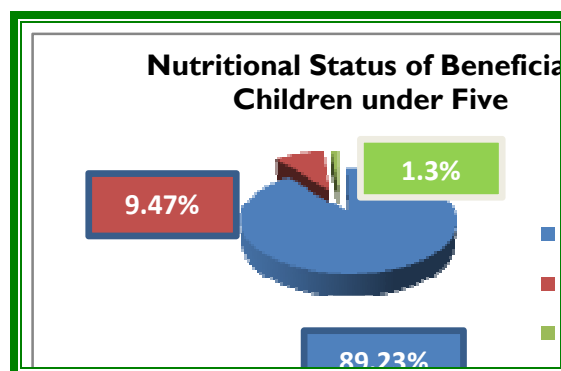


Figure 1: Nutritional Status of Children in SAK REP areas

In FY12, the program monitored growth of a monthly average of 39,820 children under 5, representing 99.6% of the annual target. The analysis of data indicated that 89.23% of these children had a normal weight, 9.47% were underweight and 1.3% was severely malnourished. As compared to the previous year, this represents an increase in normal weights and a decrease by 23.5% in number of children with very low weight for age indicating sustained improvements in nutritional status of children under five in SAK REP areas.

Alongside the blanket feeding, the program addressed the treatment of malnourished children through its Community Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). This approach is very active in the screening, diagnosis, treatment and referral of acutely malnourished children. WV utilized MUAC to assess malnutrition for children with low weight for age. In FY 12, the implementation of CMAM facilitated the recuperation of 1,442 malnourished children and provided timely referral or direct services to 327 children suffering from severe malnutrition. In addition to adoption of best health and hygiene practices, communities were able to properly administrate the treatment - a daily ration of a peanut-based therapeutic feeding.

Preventive Health Services: Using its community-based approach in collaboration with MSPP, SAK REP addressed the most important children's preventive health needs such as, immunization, food supplementation, health and nutrition education, treatment of diarrhea, and management of childhood illness. Targets achieved for immunization, vitamin A supplementation, number of treated cases of diarrhea and for other indicators are shown in the appendix IPTT table.



11,897 Children < 12 months of age received DTP3

42,790 Children < 5 years of age received vitamin A

15,893 Children < 5 years of age were fully immunized

39,545 Children received de-worming tablets

In FY12, SAK REP provided complete immunization services to 15,893 children under five, DTP3 to 11,897 children of less than 12 months old, vitamin A to 42,790 children, de-worming tablets to 39,545 children and, consultations to 12,118 children to prevent childhood illnesses, including the treatment of 3,104 cases of diarrhea. Supplementation of vitamin A was included to increase immunity and protect children from common childhood diseases. The over-achievement of targets for treated child diarrhea cases (124% as compared to annual target) was due to WV's increased focus in child diarrhea due to the cholera context (Table 3).

Provision of Nutritional Support: WV pursued its Preventive Nutrition Approach (PNA) providing food rations to targeted groups. As a result, there are continuing downward trends in number of malnourished children in the program areas. In FY12, SAK REP provided food supplements to a monthly average of 19,199 children 6-24 months, 1,463 malnourished children and to 9,756 pregnant and lactating women (Table 1). SAK REP also provided this year food to 267 OVCs and 158 PLWA. As compared to annual targets, this varies from 53.4 % to 172.0% of achievements, respectively for orphan vulnerable children and FFA beneficiaries.

In FY12, WV distributed 6,187.12 MT of food commodities to a monthly average of 146,178 beneficiaries, representing 96.8 % achievement of the annual target. Table 1 summarizes beneficiary groups receiving food rations on a monthly basis. Each beneficiary category received one direct ration and each family only one indirect ration. The program also promoted the inclusion of beneficiaries of both sexes in all program activities. Figure 2 shows gender distribution for specific program activities.

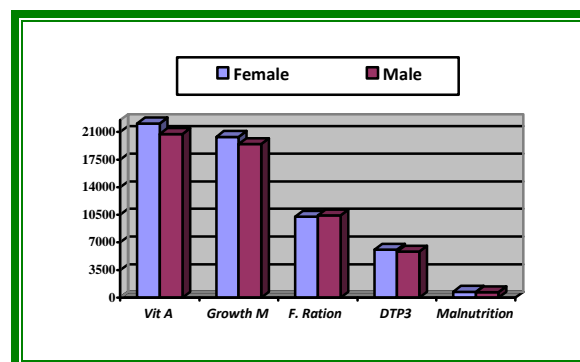


Figure 2: Specific Services Distribution by Gender

Table 1: MCHN and FFA Beneficiaries of Monthly Food Rations in FY 2012

Beneficiary Categories	FY11 Target	FY11 Achievement	% Achievement
Children 6-23 months old	19,500	19,199	98.5
Malnourished children under five years of age	2,300	1,463	63.6
Pregnant and lactating women	9,800	9,756	99.6
Orphan Vulnerable Children (OVC)	500	267	53.4
People living with HIV/AIDS	200	158	79.0
Food for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries	2,500	4,300	172.0
Direct food beneficiaries	34,800	35,143	101.0
Estimated direct and indirect beneficiaries reached	151,080	146,178	96.8

Preventive Health Education. The program continued to focus on improving community capacity through training and education of health providers. Mothers' Clubs are the primary venue for education and BCC strategy. The training sessions covered the following themes: maternal and child care, prevention and diseases management, breastfeeding counseling, child

feeding practices, treatment of diarrhea, immunization, family planning, child birth and post partum, hygiene and HIV/AIDS related messages. In FY12, SAK REP trained 10,024 mothers in exclusive breast feeding, importance of immunization, child health and nutrition and in maternal newborn health; 8,167 people in family planning and 10,501 in HIV/AIDS prevention. Also, SAK REP conducted a five-day training on “*Bonnes Pratiques pour un Allaitement Maternel réussi et une Alimentation du Nourrisson et du Jeune Enfant*” for 16 nurses, 2 medical doctors and 3 MSPP staff to refresh and build staff capacity on breastfeeding. Also, a 3-day training for nurses on “*Communication pour le Développement et Participation Communautaire*” with emphasis on mother’s clubs reorganization was also conducted during the year.

B. Improved Quality of and Access to Health Services

Reproductive Health Services: SAK REP addressed reproductive health services to reduce maternal, prenatal and neonatal death, and poor pregnancy outcomes. Prenatal care offers important preventive health benefits to the mother and her infant while a postnatal visit is critical to the health of the mother and her newborn. In FY12, the program worked with 10,835 pregnant and lactating women to provide pre-and-post natal health services, TT immunization and micro-nutrient supplements. Among those women, 9,756 received pre-and-post natal health services, 1,550 were attended by skilled birth attendants during deliveries, 6,585 received Vit A, 8,855 completed their vaccination schedule to prevent Tetanus and 12,261 ante-natal care (ANC) visits were conducted by skilled providers. At all service

points, WV provided mothers with basic education on preventive health practices, and contraceptive methods were distributed to 12,045 men and women as appropriate. Home visits have also contributed to improve pregnancy outcomes and use of family planning.



12,261 ANC visits realized by skilled providers

5,328 women received at least one-post natal consultation

1,550 deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants

Improvement of Health Infrastructures and Support to National Health Reform:

World Vision has played and continues to play a leading role in the provision of health services, particularly in rural areas, where government infrastructure is severely deficient. SAK REP pursued its efforts to rehabilitate clinics and health centers in program areas and improve the supply chain management of medical gifts in-kind (GIK), a wide range of medical equipment, pharmaceuticals and medical supplies designed to strategically complement MCHN activities. This initiative is conducted in collaboration with MSPP to generate positive synergy, strengthen the public-private partnership and ensure access to sustainable and appropriate health services.

This year, WV rehabilitated one health center in CP and built a new clinic in LG. In addition to this collaboration with MSPP, WV provided training to 13 MSPP staff on different topics, engaged nurses in CP, conducted mobile clinics in coordination with MSPP staff and assisted MSPP supply chain distribution via transportation of vaccines, de-worming and vitamin A. Meetings were also held with MSPP’s representatives to determine ways to phase over MCHN activities to sustain the provision of community-based health services after the LOA.

C. Decreased Risks of Communicable Diseases among Targeted Communities

Diarrhea is one of the most prevalent diseases in Haiti, with the potential to rapidly progress from mild to severe causing death in a matter of hours. The cholera outbreak increased the risks of diarrhea in SAK REP areas. To prevent or reduce cases of deaths, WV provided communities with oral rehydration and water purification materials and supported hygiene promotion campaigns in 47 communities in MYAP areas. Most of community health centers in MYAP areas have a functional community disease outbreak surveillance supported by the WV's Disease Early Warning System (DEWS). The program collected data on presence or prevalence of diseases on a regular basis. This information feeds into the WV's broader early warning system.

This year, WV continued to emphasize its strategy for changing community behaviors and beliefs through trainings and hygiene promotion campaigns. The focus was on integrated management of childhood illness and proper management of diarrhea and hygiene practices. All communities served by SAK REP received specific messages regarding hygiene and diarrheal diseases prevention. These messages were channeled through health service delivery points including rally posts and mobile clinics, community health centers and through community meetings. In FY12, 362 health promoters were trained on integrated management of childhood illness and hygiene practices. Also, SAK REP contributed to cholera treatments of more than 1,000 patients and distributed more than 20,000 packs of ORS to program beneficiaries.

Other Health Activities: Mobile Clinic Study

In collaboration with Cornell University, WV conducted Phase II of an operational research study to obtain information on the effectiveness of the mobile clinic model in improving access to quality health services and nutrition. This phase II, which builds on Phase I, aims at: (a) strengthening iron folic acid (IFA) distribution at mobile clinics and strengthening BCC approaches to improve adherence, (b) improving the quality of antenatal care delivery at mobile clinics; (c) contributing to the scaling-up process for the delivery of ANC through mobile clinics. In FY12, Cornell and WV conducted a workshop called "Designing a Behavior Change Strategy" which included trainings on "Barrier Analysis", a qualitative methodology used to identify determinants of women who adhere to IFA supplementation and those who do not. Discussions during the training prompted the recommendations that education about IFA, and possibly other pregnancy topics, take place not only in Mothers' Clubs, but also in Men's Clubs. This approach is being integrated into the Current MCHN programming.

During the same period, field staff performed 1,038 observations of antenatal care and 630 interviews with recipients of care in both fixed and mobile clinics across CP. Data are being analyzed and recommendations will be made on how to improve care, including making sure that services provided adhere to MSPP recommendations. With these findings, a policy brief that summarizes key research findings and identifies points for discussion concerning scaling up the MC model and development of guidance for implementing mobile clinics will be created and shared with partners, including the MSPP, the Technical Committee on Nutrition, UNICEF and other NGOs. The report of Phase II will be ready by the first quarter of FY 2013.

Logistics and Commodity Movement:

Food commodity movement during the year is shown in table 2. All requested FY12 food commodities arrived in the country as scheduled. Food received in the central and regional

warehouses totaled 8,203.56 MT. Out of this quantity, 6,187.12 MT were distributed to a total of 146,178 beneficiaries.

Table 2: MYAP Commodity Movement in FY 2012

Activities	Commodities in MT					
	SFB	WSB	CSB	Veg. Oil	Lentils/Peas	Total
Opening balance as of October 1 st 2011	1,283.86	1,019.00	0.0	583.00	742.06	3,627.92
Food received in FY1 2012 from CF	2,652.25	964.36	0.00	360.34	298.60	4,275.55
Food transferred from SYAP	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.09
Loans received	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
Food available in FY12	3,936.19	2,283.36	0.00	943.34	1,040.67	8,203.56
Food distributed in FY12	2,981.59	1,655.48	0.00	679.30	870.75	6,187.12
Loans return	0.00	300.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	300.00
Losses	42.68	172.46	0.00	0.27	1.12	216.53
Food disbursed out of Stock	3,024.27	2,127.94	0.00	679.57	871.87	6,703.65
<i>Closing Balance as of September 30, 2012</i>	911.92	155.42	0.00	263.77	168.80	1,499.91

SO 2: Improved Productive and Profitable Livelihoods

The Agriculture and Economic Development component continued to play a significant role in reducing food insecurity and strengthening its value chain model in eight of the sixteen communes of SAK REP. With the purpose of improving livelihood and profitability, SAK REP implemented activities to increase crop production, improve animal husbandry, expand market-based production, promote saving groups, improve watershed management and strengthen integration with the health and nutrition component. WV continued to work with AgriDev to lead the value chain approach with emphasis on high-yielding crops and with local organizations, farmers associations and lead farmers to enhance program impacts while ensuring sustainability of best practices. In FY12, SAK REP provided agricultural services to 8,435 farmers, representing 102.4 % of the annual target (IPTT, Appendix A). However, due to the scarcity and irregular rainfall, grain crop harvests were badly affected in many localities of SAK REP areas. This year, about 48% (4,600) MCHN mothers were involved in high-yielding vegetable crops production for household consumption and cash income.

A. Household Food Production and Asset Diversification

Basic Grain Production and Storage: World Vision made important advances in maintaining quality crop materials and ensuring continuous supply of seeds through local seed systems. The program pursued this year its partnership with the Federation of Seed Producers (APZSL) in Central Plateau (CP). The purpose is to have a sustainable seed sector involving farmers in all phases of the value chain. In FY12, as part of its exit strategy, WV linked the local seed enterprise to the Operation Double Harvest (ODH) to ensure the production and supply of foundation seeds of the maize variety TLOA. With the support of WV, members of APZSL visited ODH with the objective of linking them with the private sector and familiarizing themselves with the infrastructures of seed production and storage in ODH. SAK REP also provided trainings in production and storage as well as in business management and accounting to the Federation. Currently, APZSL is collaborating with other Organizations for the

production and commercialization of seeds. The seed system provides an average of 1.44 Million Gourdes to the Federation on a yearly basis.

Through its seed bank reserves, WV distributed in FY12 a stock of 7.2 metric tons (MT) of the maize variety TLOA to 1,118 farmers in CP and 2.7 MT to 387 farmers in LG according to the in-kind credit system. In addition to maize seeds, SAK REP also assisted farmers to acquire more than 300,000 cuttings of sweet potatoes, cassava and plantain suckers and facilitated access to grain storage silos to 180 HHs. About 89% of program beneficiaries are utilizing quality seeds. In addition to facilitating the supply of quality seeds, SAK REP developed and promoted best practices of soil fertility management for sustained crop yields.

Training and Improved Technologies: WV continued to use extension agents and model farmers to promote agricultural techniques. In coordination with Agridev, WV conducted training sessions for 14 staff and 22 lead farmers to support the development and transfer of agricultural techniques. Following staff training, trained contact farmers and extension agents establish training stations and demonstration sites to support on-the-job trainings for beneficiaries. In FY12, SAK REP conducted 192 training sessions for a total of 5,362 farmers on production techniques such as soil conservation and fertility management, yam production, animal feed preparation, natural resources management, production and utilization of natural insecticides and grafting techniques. As a result, an additional 305 hectares, representing 102 % of the annual target were under improved technologies or management practices while 5,324 (107% of annual target) farmers have used at least two agriculture techniques.



SAK REP Staff capacity building in Mirebalais

Utilization of quality seeds together with the adoption of improved soil fertility management resulted in sustained maize yield increases in CP while the long drought period in LG led to more than 50% grain crop harvest losses.

This year, SAK REP introduced and promoted new crops as a means to diversify household food consumption and increase cash incomes. In irrigated perimeters, farmers were assisted to plant bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*), as both a high protein food and a cash crop. Similarly, the sweet potato variety “*Ti Savien*” was introduced and multiplied by lead farmers in CP and Yam, an important crop to improve food security and increase revenue, was also promoted in upper CP. To facilitate a rapid expansion of yam crop, WV organized two-day training for 27 staff and 24 lead farmers on the use of the technique called “miniset”. With the assistance of Agridev, a stock of yam seeds, a yellow variety, was made available to these farmers. In LG where this technology was introduced two years ago, the production of yam contributed to provide both food and cash income to SAK REP beneficiaries.

Household Production Diversification (HPD)

This approach integrates activities in bio-intensive gardening, fruit tree planting, and small animal husbandry. These activities are conducted mainly with Mothers Clubs as a way to diversify the diet and to help fill food gaps in times of need. This year, 3,900 HHs and Mother Clubs were involved in bio intensive vegetable gardens and 700 in cash crop production such as hot pepper, cabbage, onion and tomato. Farmers producing hot pepper reported increase cash income and assets production. Mothers in different regions testified on the benefits of bio-intensive gardening using drip irrigation



Demonstration plots using micro irrigation kits in La Gonave

This HPD approach has facilitated the integration of the agriculture component with MCHN as a way to ensure long-term improvement in the reduction of malnutrition. Sergina Civil, a beneficiary mother in La Gônave, used to plant maize in her small piece of land. With the support and technical assistance provided by SAK REP, she began cultivating vegetables last year using micro drip irrigation. In only one harvest she was able to make 12,800 Gourdes (~\$ 315 USD) in addition to improving the family diet. Another example is the initiative of Madame Bercy, a mother attending a Mothers' Club at Boucan Carre, who developed her own enterprise specialized in the production and sales of vegetable seedlings. In only one production cycle over a two-month period, she produced and sold hot pepper seedlings for a value 30,000 Gourdes ~ \$725 USD. This money contributed to pay school fees for her children and generate HH assets.

Another component of HPD is the promotion of fruit trees to both restore the environment and to provide an additional source of HH nutrition and income. WV emphasizes the production of high value fruit and multi-purpose trees while supporting the establishment of private nurseries. In FY12, 948,260 tree seedlings (598,933 forest and 349,327 fruit tree seedlings) were produced in both the WV-managed nurseries (756,440 seedlings) and in 37 private nurseries (191,820 seedlings). Forest seedlings consisted mainly of such species as cassia, cedar, and oak, while mango, avocado, coffee, papaya and citrus formed the bulk of fruit tree seedlings.

SAK REP also assisted in establishing 311 orchards and woodlots with forest and fruit trees through tree planting days. Out of tree seedlings produced in WV nurseries, 719,530 were distributed and planted. The program also pursued the grafting of low quality mango and citrus in nurseries and in open fields. This year, 30,305 mangos and 18,645 citrus seedlings were grafted with quality grafts. Over the past four years, the average survival rate of trees planted is estimated at 51 % for

forest trees and at 69% for fruit trees in all SAK REP areas.



A 4-year old Woodlot of a MYAP beneficiary LG

The third component of HPD is the restocking of small animals to improve consumption of animal protein and increase cash income. In FY12, WV monitored the redistribution as part of the revolving fund approach. The redistribution benefited 438 new HHs. SAK REP provided assistance in raising small animals through trainings in animal husbandry, de-worming, vaccination, animal feed preparation and veterinary services. The program also linked the small animal husbandry approach to service providers to ensure continuous care to animals and sustainability of the interventions. In FY12, 4,661 goats, 3453 horses, 2,539 cows, and 2,023 pigs were provided with animal care, immunization and treatments against parasites.

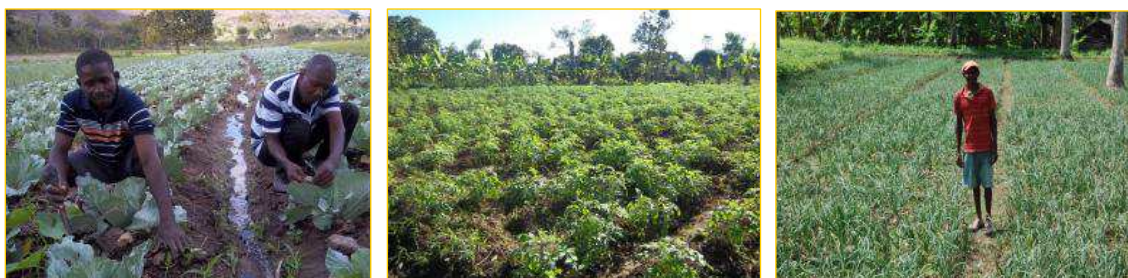
B. Enhanced Market-Based Livelihoods

Strengthening Farmer Organizations:

The livelihood market-based component continued to be implemented by Agridev, a sub-contractor with expertise in building value chains. SAK REP pursue its efforts of providing support to producer groups (PG), farmer organizations and service providers and engaging them in productive and economic activities around promising crops as a key element of WV's value chain approach. In FY12, the program focused its activities on supporting mango, avocado and other field crops including vegetable, roots and tubers value chains. WV assisted the PGs as well as 13 service providers by providing trainings in management, administration and accounting.

Transferring Production Technologies:

The program continued to work with high value crops to increase and extend their production. The transfer of production techniques was facilitated through demonstration plots, farmer-to-farmer visits, staff and farmer trainings, production and diffusion of fiche techniques, and linkage of farmers to service providers. In FY12, SAK REP focused on crops such as pumpkin, onions, hot pepper, sweet potato, cabbage, papaya, malanga and yam with excellent domestic market. Access to irrigation water coupled with the relatively short production cycle (3-6 months) of most of these crops and high potential revenue increase the possibility for the production and marketing program with these crops to be self-sustaining. Through field visits and on-the-job trainings, farmers learnt to comply with and adopt good agricultural practices. Program staff and field extension agents are always available throughout the production cycle to make observations and necessary recommendations to improve crop performance. In FY12, nurseries were established to plant more than 258 hectares with different crops benefiting 1,980 farmers. Most of the crops were harvested during the year. Besides consumption, the value of sales from crop harvests for these farmers are estimated at 1.21 Million Gourdes ~ 29,000 USD.



Production of cabbage, hot pepper and onion by Program Beneficiaries in Central Plateau

In addition to assistance to the production, the program also developed and demonstrated simple storage techniques which allowed farmers to store onions for at least three months resulting in higher sale prices of onion about two three months after the harvests.

Access to Markets: WV pursued its marketing efforts to identify new marketing channels and to facilitate marketing agreements with buyers and exporters. This year, SAK REP successfully linked farmers with exporters such as Perry-Export, AGROPAK, GP Export, HB Plant and developed farming contracts for Malanga and other crops.



Conservation of onions in Central Plateau

Mango value chain: SAK REP continued to engage with four mango producer associations: COEPDA, GRAHBA, SAPKO and CADRI, involving 1,492 households. These associations benefit from technical assistance that helps them expand production, improve post-harvest management and facilitate market linkages with exporters and access to high value niche markets in the USA, particularly the Organic and Fair Trade markets. SAK REP assistance to the mango supply chain included training of PGs in management of new mango plantations, compliance to standards in regards to mango maturity, collection, transport chain, implementation and compliance with the Fair Trade requirements and a continuous field presence throughout the entire mango harvest season. Efforts were also focused on assisting the mango marketing groups to settle the previous year end-of-season accounts with the buyers/exporters, assisting PGs on marketing mango and influencing the terms of trade to the benefit of the farmers. As a result of this assistance, sale agreements for organic and Fair Trade mango were negotiated at 60 Gourdes a dozen giving a 50% increase over the traditional price of 40 Gourdes. In FY 2012, these PGs sold more than 33,500 dozen of mangos including 18,225 dozen in fair trade sales.

Avocado value chain: WV pursued its initiative to develop the avocado export & marketing program with better organization and management. The strategy for avocado value chain involves establishment of a new supply chain, linking PGs in the Savanette, Lascahobas and Mirebalais areas with Haitian exporters and importers in the US, and possibly Canada. International avocado markets present challenges which must be overcome in order to develop a strong avocado value chain in Haiti, including seasonal competition from the US domestic production and adverse road conditions in Haiti requiring investment in the processing facilities near the production areas. In FY12, the program made significant progress in conducting activities to improve the quality of avocado and to strengthen this new market export potential in Haiti. This included the development of MOUs with two exporters, *Golden Crown* and *GP Import-Export*, the realization of maturity tests, the establishment of a collection system, training to farmers and service providers on quality control, contacts with potential buyers and the realization of new trial shipments of avocado varieties to the North America.

In August and September 2012, 520 dozens of avocados were packed and shipped to North America. Avocados were collected in Savanette, Dufailly and Lascahobas. Prior to these shipments, farmers were trained in post-harvest handling techniques to improve picking,

handling and transport from field to the packing facility. Efforts made in avocado value chain this year provided additional proof of the good export market potential of avocado in North America. Also, SAK REP assisted farmers in establishing avocado collection system to improve quality and developing new sales policy resulting in doubling the farm-gate sale prices of a dozen of avocado from 15 Gourdes to 30 Gourdes. .



Avocado shipment trials to North America

Promotion of Saving Groups: WV pursued the promotion and monitoring of Saving Groups to build the economic capacity of individuals who have no access to credit. This year, 33 new saving groups representing an increase of 32 % with respect to the annual target were created in SAK REP areas. Currently, 60 saving clubs are functional with a total of 1,199 members. In this activity, WV encouraged and prioritized the participation of women and especially members of Mothers' Clubs. In all saving groups the participation of women is estimated at 71%. Currently, Saving Clubs helped mobilize 19,406.05 US dollars in the communities. Saving Groups provided access to credit to members resulting in the creation of various small enterprises "petit commerce" in SAK REP areas.

In FY2012, WV also pursued the rehabilitation of a commercial scale irrigation system to support the market-based component in CP. Before launching the rehabilitation work, meetings were held with the representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and the executive committee of the associations of water users to establish roles, responsibilities and to collect information on the system. A one-day working session was also held with the executive committees to present the rehabilitation project and the importance of the water management associations. Water management associations are also created to manage and maintain the irrigation systems. The rehabilitation work conducted in Saltadere this year contributed to irrigate an additional 42 hectares of land and expand the production of high value crops.

C. Rehabilitated Natural Resources Resiliency and Local Response Capacity

Micro-watershed protection: SAK REP pursued soil and water conservation efforts to reduce soil erosion and create suitable conditions for cultivation. In FY12, 462 beneficiaries were trained in watershed protection and natural resources management. As a result, soil conservation practices have been reinforced with appropriate soil and nutrient management to improve and sustain the productive capacity of the soils. This year, about 207 hectares of watershed were provided with appropriate soil conservation measures and tree planting and three kilometers of

ravine protected with 1,930 cubic meters of gully plugs using Food for Assets (FFA) approach resulting in increased benefits for 1,259 HHs. Protection of ravine with gully plugs has shown the potential to mitigate the impact of heavy rains on runoff, and to protect lowlands from getting flooded. SAK REP also commemorated in collaboration with other Organizations and school children the Agriculture and Labor Day by organizing a planting day to plant trees in selected watershed in LG and CP.

D. Enhanced Program Flexibility and Community Response Capacity

In collaboration with other institutions, WV continued to monitor the food security situation through its Community Early Warning System (CEWS). The CEWS allows WV to monitor food security through the tracking of food security indicators at regional and household levels, timely identification of food security problems, affected populations and the information useful for making short and long term decisions. Currently, the WV's early warning system monitors and provides alerts on shocks that are most likely to have an impact on the food security situations such as: occurrence of drought, flood, prevalence of malnutrition and outbreak of communicable disease. Early warning indicators are collected through regular program monitoring and provide information on food access, availability and utilization and include the data collected for prevalence or outbreak of diseases. Data are collected by SAK REP staff with the participation of the beneficiary communities, the Government and other NGOs operating in the same areas. Data from the WV's CEWS helped determine this year the occurrence of a drought situation in LG. Results indicated that harvests for most staple crops in many localities in LG were lost. Consequently, program interventions were adjusted and emergency resources requested to avoid further deterioration in food insecurity in this region.

In FY 2012, WV also pursued improvements of its early warning activities by increasing the capacity of communities and other local partners to prepare for, mitigate the effects and to respond to slow and rapid-onset shocks. During the period, WV reviewed the MYAP's Early Warning System and Trigger Indicators in coordination with a USAID consultant from FANTA. Recommendations were taken into consideration to improve the tracking and data collection for trigger indicators. In addition, incidence of infectious disease was monthly reported via the health monitoring system. This information is currently fed into the WV early warning system. The CEWS will continue to provide critical information for a response system. Data collected from the regions are sent to the WV Office in Port-au-Prince, where a monthly bulletin is produced and shared with partners and other stakeholders.

WV signed a MOU with the Direction of Civil Protection (DPC) and action plan is developed to accompany and strengthen the communities in terms of preparedness and disaster risks management. SAK REP also assisted DPC to establish local committees of Civil Protection in Boucan Carre and conducted jointly training for 53 participants in CP. In coordination with CNSA, WV continued to lead the Observatories of Food Security in both LG and CP to contribute to strengthen the national system for disaster and risk management.

Other Program Activities

A. Program Monitoring:

World Vision continued to monitor program performance through its established Monitoring and Evaluation unit and using beneficiary registers for a close monitoring of all program activities.

The project performance data is collected, stored and analyzed through the WV Management Information System (MIS) and reviewed to better capture the information and to improve program implementation. The M&E unit also continued with the post distribution monitoring to provide data and recommendations to enhance commodities operations and conducted focus group discussions throughout the year to assess beneficiary's satisfaction, adoption of new technologies and behavior change.

B. Monetization:

In FY12, cash resources were requested and provided by USAID/FFP Mission as CDF funding in lieu of monetization proceeds. However, a balance of proceeds from the monetization conducted in FY2010 estimated at \$161,127 is still under discussion with the two organizations engaged in the monetization process: BMPAD and the survey agency ASC.

World Vision, in consultation with the Monetization Consortium Partners sought legal and audit advices on how to recover the above difference from the responsibility parties- namely BMPAD and possibly ASC. An audit was carried out by WV internal audit department. The audit reports concluded that supporting documents available at both BMPAD and ASC are non reliable source of information due to important control weaknesses that go from missing documents to documents corrected after the fact and documents with material errors.

Following the audit, WV with the support of the Consortium Partners and Legal Advisors has tried to clarify responsibilities with BMPAD and ASC and to recuperate pending proceeds for the unaccounted 5,024 bags of wheat flour. Though meetings and attempts to obtain the remaining proceeds are until now unsuccessful, WV, in coordination with the Consortium Partners is looking at ways to end this monetization process by the first quarter of FY2013 in light of the due diligence already conducted and the problems associated with pursuing further legal action against BMPAD (a Government entity) and ASC.

2. SUCCESS STORIES

Two snapshot stories are provided in Appendices J.

3. LESSONS LEARNED

In FY 2012 SAK REP pursued its effort to accompany communities by providing trainings and quality support services to ensure successful implementation and program impact. Lessons learnt during the year are summarized as follow:

- Implication of all partners and stakeholders at the early phase of program implementation is key for program exit strategy and sustainability.
- Food security in SAK REP targeted areas remains extremely precarious due to Haiti's high vulnerability to natural disasters, poor socio-economic conditions of households, and a fragile socio-political stability.
- World Vision value chain approach focusing on both nutritional and marketable crops is an important strategy of SAK REP to foster resiliency while engaging farmers in sustainable productive and economic activities.
- Access to irrigation is an important element of progress in smallholder agriculture to build resiliency and help farmers achieve long-term sustainable production and poverty reduction.

- Community participation, education and training have contributed to community behavior changes. The CMAM strategy, which permitted the inclusion of communities in screening, diagnosis, treatment, and referral of acutely malnourished children, has improved the management of this group.
- Local leadership is key to secure community participation, but sustainability is related to SAK REP's ability to strengthen local organizations.
- Mothers' Clubs approach is an effective means of distributing information, providing services and training, as well as an appropriate organizational vehicle for addressing other development needs in the targeted communities.
- Collaboration with public sector could take time and there is need for continuous education and trust building before it can be effective.
- Skills gained in agricultural techniques (grafting-compost making) allow young leaders to access cash by selling services to communities.
- Watershed and NRM need to be integrated with economic alternatives and supported by local authorities for law enforcement and decision-making regarding the use of natural resources
- Program success is attributed to a positive and intentional collaboration developed with the Haiti government ministries, mainly Health and Agriculture.
- Cross visits to learn from success of other MYAP partners, groups or organizations is encouraging and is key to share best practices.
- Experience with avocado value chain gives proof that this crop has great potential to access the export market in North America and represents a good source of US Dollars for the Haitian economy alongside of mango.

4. APPENDICES

- A. Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT)
- B. Detailed Implementation Plan Table (DIP)
- C. Standardized Annual Performance Questionnaire (SAPQ)
- D. Tracking Table for Beneficiaries and Resources
- E. Expenditure Report
- F. Monetization Tables
- H. Research Survey Report "Reaching the Hard to Reach: Strengthening and Scaling Up the World Vision Haiti Mobile Clinics"
- I. Completeness Checklist
- J. Success Stories

Table 3: MCHN indicators exceeding or falling short of expected FY12 targets

Annual Monitoring / Outcome Indicators	FY12 Target	FY12 Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies - Targets > or < to 10%.
# of eligible children involved in USG supported Growth Monitoring and Promotion System	40,000	39,820	99.6	
# of persons from vulnerable groups benefiting directly with food rations from USG assistance (children, OVC, pregnant and lactating women, PLWA)	32,300	30,843	95.5	
# of persons from vulnerable groups (direct and indirect) benefiting with food rations from USG assistance (children, OVC, pregnant and lactating women, PLWA)	151,080	146,178	96.8	
Number of postpartum/newborn visits within 3 days of births in USG-assisted programs	4,500	4,517	100.4	
Number of antenatal care (ANC) visits by skilled providers from USG-assisted facilities	12,000	12,261	102.2	
Number of services providers trained in maternal/newborn health through USG-supported programs (women/men)	350	386	110.3	
Number of services providers trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs (women/men)	350	357	102.0	
Number of children reached by USG-supported nutrition programs	21,800	20,662	94.8	
Number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from USG-supported programs	12,000	11,897	99.1	
Number of children under 5 years of age who received Vitamin A from USG-supported programs	40,000	42,790	107.0	
Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in USAID-assisted programs	2,500	3,104	124.2	Due to increased focus on cases of diarrhea following the cholera outbreak.
Number of health facilities rehabilitated	2	2	100.0	
# of mothers or caretakers of less than two years children trained in exclusive breastfeeding, continued breastfeeding and complementary feeding	12,000	10,024	83.5	Two training sessions were cancelled this year due to the tropical storm Isaac
# of women receiving at least one post-natal consultations	4,500	5,328	118.4	Increased capacity of SAK REP MCHN partners and close monitoring of pregnant and lactating women
# of MSPP personnel trained with USG assistance	12	12	100.0	
Number of individuals reached through community outreach that promotes HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful	10,000	10,501	105.0	
Number of individuals trained to promote HIV/AIDS prevention through other behavior change beyond abstinence and/or being faithful	630	588	93.3	
Number of OVC served by OVC programs with 1 or 2 interventions	500	267	53.4	Targets were overestimated in FY2012
Number of PLWA served by the program	200	158	79.0	
Number of individuals trained in HIV-related stigma and discrimination reduction	250	284	113.6	Working with local leaders and enhanced sensitization facilitated better participation in these trainings this year
Number of individuals trained in HIV-related community mobilization for prevention care and/or treatment	250	284	113.6	
# of deliveries attended by skilled birth attendants health personnel	1,200	1,550	129.2	Due to improved health infrastructures and increased service points in remote areas
Number of people trained in FP/RH (women/men)	9,000	8,167	90.7	
Number of counseling visits for FP/RH as a result of USG assistance (women/men)	4,500	4,626	102.8	
Number of people that have seen or heard a specific FP/RH message	13,000	12,045	92.7	
Number of USG-assisted service delivery points providing FP counseling or services	32	35	109.4	

# of communities with hygiene promotion campaigns implemented	50	47	94.0	
# of community health centers with community disease outbreak surveillance and monitoring system	30	26	86.7	<i>In progress - non functional health centers</i>
# of communities supplied with oral rehydration and water purification materials	50	47	94.0	
# of health promoters trained in integrated management of childhood Illness	350	362	103.4	
# of communities with integrated management of childhood Illness management	50	50	100.0	

Table 4: Agriculture indicators exceeding or falling short of expected FY12 targets

Annual Monitoring / Outcome Indicators	FY12 Target	FY12 Achieved	% Achieved	Reasons for Discrepancies - Targets > or < to 10%.
# of targeted beneficiaries reached	8,240	8,435	102.4	
Number of producers using a project-defined minimum number of sustainable agriculture technologies	5,000	5,324	106.5	
# of households benefiting directly from USG interventions	6,400	6,720	105.0	
# of HH with adequate grain and seed storage facilities	350	180	51.4	<i>Activity phased out in March 2012 due to low payment recovery from beneficiaries</i>
Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance	4	4	100	
Number of additional hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	300	305	101.7	
Number of vulnerable households benefiting directly from USG assistance	6,400	6,720	105.0	
Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG assistance	6,300	6,720	106.7	
Number of producer organizations, water user associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	30	52	173.3	<i>Due to increased associations of water users following irrigation rehabilitation effort, promotion of entrepreneurship and support to service providers</i>
Number of individuals who have received USG supported short term agricultural sector productivity training (In Haiti or overseas).	5,100	5,362	105.1	
Number of beneficiaries adopting a minimum number of technologies	5,350	5,421	101.3	
# of HH with cash crop market-based production	500	700	140.0	<i>Growing interest in cash crop production in program areas owing to improvement in water availability.</i>
Number of women's organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG supported interventions	100	116	116.0	<i>More women clubs involved in program activities than expected.</i>
Number of MSME's receiving business development services as a result of USG assistance	5	5	100.0	
# of savings groups trained and monitored	25	33	132.0	<i>Growing interest for this approach in the program areas</i>
# of entrepreneurs trained on business management	10	13	130.0	<i>Entrepreneurs demonstrated interest for themes treated during the training sessions</i>
# hectares of watershed rehabilitated	200	207	103.5	
Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance	1,200	1,259	104.9	

<i>Number of people receiving USG supported training in natural resources management and/or biodiversity conservation</i>	350	396	113.1	<i>Support and enhanced sensitization by community leaders on the importance of management of natural resources</i>
<i>Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance</i>	75	81	108.0	
<i>Number of assisted communities with disaster early warning and response system in place</i>	16	12	75.0	<i>In progress</i>
<i># of beneficiaries trained in watershed protection</i>	450	462	102.7	
<i># of communities with monitoring and sustainability plans</i>	10	2	20.0	<i>Plans are not developed for all communities but they are all assisted in disaster early warning. Targets are reviewed for 2013</i>
<i># of health & nutrition centers providing early warning information on a regular basis (monthly)</i>	48	42	87.5	<i>In progress - non functional health centers</i>